Farm, Garden and Household.

Profits of Farming.

We believe that there are many farmers who take an incorrect view of the business of farming, so far as its profits are concerned. They seem to suppose that what is sold from the farm is alone to be accounted profit, while no account is taken of what goes to support the family or is invested in the improvement of the farm. To give an instance, we will refer to a conversation we had with a farmer a few days since—a man wish some five or six thousand dollars, industrious and thriving, who complained that he was only able to raise in cash some seven or eight hundred dollars annually.

As a contrast he mentioned one who had about the same amount in funds as he himself had in real estate, and he seemed to consider the interest which his friend received as clear profit on his capital, and that the money so invested gave a greater income than the farm would. We knew that our farmer friend had a large family to provide for, and suspecting that he had overlooked the cost of providing for them in his estimate of what he had received from his farm, we inquired how much he thought he should have left in cash after maintaining such a family as his, from the sum which his friend received as interest? He hesitated a moment and answered—not anything; his receipts would barely foot my bill of family expense for one year; in truth, he has little or nothing left to support his own. So, we doubt not, it often is with the farmer; that which his family eat, drink, and wear—that which goes to make them comfortable and respectable, (the gift of a kind Providence and the result of his own toil,) is frequently over-looked by him in the estimate of the profits and loss in farming, and nothing is counted but the cash which remains after expenses and outgoes are provided for.

In one case the farm is capital, and in the other the capital is in the funds. That which goes to support the family is as much the produce of the capital in one case as in the other, and in both cases should be considered as the profit. And if the farmer, after the maintenance of his family and defraying the expenses of his labor, improving his farm, &c., has some $500 or $600 left, it cannot be inferred that the farmers' profits are the least.—*Practical Farmer.*

Household Recipes.

SPONGE CAKE.—Three eggs, one and a-half cup of water, one tablespoonful of cream tartar, one-half teaspoonful soda, and two cups flour. Flavor with extract of lemon.

MOLASSES CANDY.—Two cups molasses, one cup sugar, one tablespoonful vinegar, butter size of a hickory nut. Boil briskly twenty minutes, stirring all the time. When cool, pull until white.

EXCELLENT DROP CAKES.—Two cups of sugar, one cup of sour milk, three teaspoons of soda; two eggs, one teaspoon of cloves, one teaspoon of cinnamon. Stir very thick and drop on buttered tins.

CRULLERS.—Four eggs, four tablespoons of brown sugar, and one of flour, well beaten together; add four tablespoons melted butter; mix hard; roll thin; cut in two-inch squares; set in bars; fry in very hot lard.

TEA.—Water for making tea should be used the moment it boils. The reason assigned is, that if it is boiling for some time, all the gas that is in it escapes with the steam, and it will not then make tea of the best flavor.

FILTER FOR CISTERN WATER.—Perforate the bottom of a wooden box with a number of small holes; place inside a piece of flannel, cover with coarsely-powdered charcoal, over this coarse river sand, and on this small pieces of sandstone.

BREAD OMELET.—Put into a stew-pan one teacupful of bread crumbs, one tablespoonful of butter, with salt, pepper and nutmeg; when the bread has absorbed the cream work in two beaten eggs; beat them up a little with the mixture; fry on an omelet-pan and roll up.

REMOVAL OF INK SPOTS FROM COLORED FABRICS.—A solution of pyro-phosphate of soda, it is said, will quickly remove fresh ink stains (old ones less so) without affecting the colors of the fabric, as is the result when oxalic acid, chloride of lime, or chlorine water are made use of.

Salt for Hogs.

An English agricultural paper, the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, relates the death of one sow in pig, another with a litter, and of eleven small pigs, of what was called "strike on the brain." The pigs were taken with what seemed to be epileptic fits; they suffered great pain, uttering occasional shrieks, and constantly throwing back their heads convulsively. They died in a few hours after the first seizure. On examining these pigs, the brain was found all right; the stomach and intestines were inflamed in large patches, showing that death was caused by irritant poison taken in the swill. On making inquiries, it was found that a quantity of waste salt had been cast into the swill barrels to get rid of it. The lesson to be learned is, that while dry salt is wholesome for pigs when taken voluntarily, when it is given in in excess in such a way that they are obliged to take it, it is a deadly poison.

Wreck on Lake Michigan.

The schooner W. J. Whiting went ashore near Grand Haven, Mich., during the night, and until daylight the wind was blowing a terrible gale from the west. The vessel was heavily loaded with salt and her deck even with the water. About 9 o'clock in the morning the captain and one man leaped into the water, and to the amazement of the assembled crowd succeeded in reaching the beach. Soon after this one of the Ironsides' life-boats, manned by a crew of five men, put off from the shore, but before reaching the schooner filled and capsized, and one of the crew was drowned. The tug Miranda then started with one life-boat and one yawl towed astern, and succeeded in dropping the yawl alongside the schooner. The four men jumped from the rigging into the boat and were greeted by the cheers of a thousand spectators. The next moment the yawl plunged under the schooner's bobstay and rolled over. Three of the sailors again succeeded in reaching the rigging. The other was seen for a moment, when an immense breaker swept the poor fellow out of sight. The tug came into port, righted the boats, and again started for the relief of the men. Again the boat got to the vessel's side, but swamped before the men could leave the rigging. At last the tug Miranda succeeded in getting alongside the schooner Whiting, and took off the three men. The bodies of two men who were drowned have not yet been recovered. The body of a man supposed to have been drowned from the steamer Ironsides was found on the beach, nine miles north of Grand Haven.

His Salary.

Ministers' salaries in some sections oftener are less than $500 than more. Old Dr. A——, in the town of ——, prior to the war, only received $300, on which he had to support his family and keep a horse. The war increased the cost of living so much his parishioners had a sudden fit of liberality, and voted to increase his salary to $400, of which he was informed by old Deacon C——, one evening, who was amazed because Dr. A—— did not seem overjoyed. Next Sunday, after his sermon, old Dr. A—— laid aside his glasses and surveyed the congregation with tears in his eyes. He thanked them in touching language for their great generosity, etc., but said he had slept on it, and had thought of it night and day, and had come finally to the conclusion to decline it, for three reasons: *First*, he was not worthy of any more salary; *second*, they could not afford to pay any more; but *third*, and *mainly*, it was as much as he could possibly do to collect $300, and if he had to collect $100 more, it would be too hard work, and more than he could possibly do and preach.

The Export Trade Crippled:

Breadstuffs Held Fast in Harbor Owing to the Lack of Foreign Exchange.

The embargo on the shipment of grain to Europe, says a New York paper, continues in as rigid enforcement as ever, except in the case of a few small lots that were sent off by lucky dealers who were able to negotiate a little foreign exchange. Franklin Edson, President of the Produce Exchange, stated to a reporter that the produce arriving from the West was stopped here completely, and a million or a million and a quarter bushels of wheat are locked up in the harbor for want of foreign exchange. Bottoms had all been engaged some time ago to carry it.

"Have your efforts to secure the aid of Secretary Richardson succeeded?" "Up to this hour I have not even received a reply to our telegram."

"What other means remain of breaking the deadlock?" "None but restoration of confidence and ease in greenbacks. We seem to be some steps nearer these than we were several days ago. Everything seems to be easier, and the matter will probably adjust itself before long. Heaven only knows how! It will come out all right somehow. The produce men are all hopeful, and the Exchange is standing up under the infliction manfully."

"What is the effect on your customers out West?" "It has brought trade to a complete standstill out West. Our merchants here cannot advance anything to farmers out there until the block is broken."

One of the most prominent members and statisticians of the Produce Exchange was also called upon by the reporter, and questioned relative to the figures of the grain supply and movement. He said there are now 22,140,000 bushels of grain, including wheat, corn, oats, barley, and rye, in store at the principal points of accumulation, at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by lake, rail, and canal, and in the granaries. Of this amount, there were 7,500,000 bushels of wheat alone, and half of that again was passing through the canals. The railroads cannot carry grain because they require greenbacks in payment for transportation, cash down. These supplies will come next week and the week after, and New York will have to meet them in great part with foreign exchange. They can do nothing in Milwaukee, Chicago, and Western cities in foreign exchange, because they never have banking capital enough to run three days when New York fails them. There is in store here, in New York and Brooklyn warehouses, nearly 3,120,000 bushels of the same grain, and peas and malt. This cannot be moved from the lack of foreign exchange.

"Will the arrival of the heavy shipments of bullion recently reported help you?" "It may and it may not. It will depend upon the demand for gold ten days hence. But observe that the rate of gold rose one per cent to-day. That looks to me as if English capitalists were combining to lock up gold while this cargo is on the way, to run it up to a big price, and make a heavy percentage."

"Is it likely that a lock-up in gold will take place with such a scarcity in currency?" "It seems to be a desperate venture, but it can succeed. These men are sharp enough to see right through a financial matter on the instant, and they will not make the venture without comprehending all the details."

"Currency still remains tight?" "Yes, and it will always remain tight, unless the ordinary laws of trade arrange the matter otherwise. You cannot make it cheap by throwing it upon the market now, for the reason that speculators seize it. The men who hold bonds sell to the Government for greenbacks, but then they sell their greenbacks at high rates. They command 105 in the street to-day. The savings banks that sell their bonds get the greenbacks and put them away for a run, and in fact, of the $10,000,000 put out by the Government very little of it has gone into any channels that benefit general business. If the United States Treasury had put $40,000,000 on the street, it would have gone just the same way."

"How is the feeling now among the produce men?" "There is a much better feeling."

"Is the scarcity of foreign exchange the only difficulty in the way of moving the grain?" "The only very pressing one. But we are short of ships. There has been a loss of a million and a quarter of tonnage within two years, without any observable increase by building. There is an unusual demand for our crops of all sorts in Europe. Two hundred and ten ships are now loading with petroleum. Of the 5,000 available ships we ought to deduct these 210, as well as 1,000 more used exclusively in the Pacific and Eastern seas. And of this small margin, ships will be needes for the movement of pork and cotton a well as grain. You will see at once that freights are likely to be very high. The lack of foreign exchange will hold our grain fast here until freights are too high to allow it to be shiped, although the continent of Europe clamers for our breadstuffs."

The Kelsey Case.

The following is a synopsis of the evidence given by Mrs. Sammis, *nee* Miss Julia Smith, in the Huntington, L. I., Kelsey case:

I reside at Huntington; I was at home on the 4th of November last; there were present in the house Mrs. Oakley, Mrs. Ketchum, Miss Merritt, and Royal Sammis; Wm. J. Wood and his wife came in in the latter part of the evening with Mr. and Mrs. John McKay; I do not know that Mr. Hurd came in; I do not remember to have heard any noise in the back premises that evening; I was informed about 9 o'clock that Kelsey had been caught; don't remember by whom; was in the parlor at the time with Mr. Sammis; don't remember how I ascertained that there were men in the back yard; I noticed an odor like that of tar, but could not tell where it came from; I went out soon afterward and saw some persons, not a great many; can't tell how many, perhaps from five to ten; did not notice that they were doing anything; saw a queer-looking object in the yard that I supposed to be Kelsey; I spoke to him, but he made no reply; I heard the breaking of glass and the light went out; I was aware before that parties were watching for Kelsey; Dr. Banks was one; don't know the others; had never requested any one to do so; some persons on the street were disguised, but I couldn't tell how; two of them stepped into the hall, but I was in the other end, and could not distinguish them; I never stated that I knew some of the masked persons; I did not order them out, and did not feel alarmed; they soon went out again; Mr. Sammis left the house a little before 10 o'clock.

Buckner and Burnside.

The Mobile *Register* notes that something of a romance is connected with the recent return to Mrs. Buckner, the wife of General S. B. Buckner, the ex-Confederate General, of Kentucky, of a certain large property, which, when the war broke out, she had conveyed to her brother. When General Buckner entered the Confederate service, and before Mrs. Buckner joined him there, she conveyed the property to her brother under a deed of trust. The young man afterwards married, became a father, and entered the Union service. The question now was what would become of the property. If he should die or be killed without making a will reconveying to his sister the property she had deeded to him his child would inherit the fortune. On the eve of the battle of Sharpsburg, however, he made a will of this character, and at the battle named was killed. General Burnside, who commanded the corps in which the young man served, knew that this will had been made. He kept the secret, and, after the war, informed General Buckner of it, and the latter by his aid was enabled to recover the will. The testamentary proofs having been obtained, Mrs. Buckner's title was fully proved, and the fortune, which seemed at one time to hang upon a slender thread, was returned to her.

The Romance of a Rich Young Girl.

There is a young girl employed in the factory at Ottawa, Canada, where the Bank Note Company turns out Canadian greenbacks by the cord, whose life from her very cradle has been a romance well worth telling. During the "cholera year"—about 1855, unless my memory is at fault—there came to Ottawa, then Bytown, a young American couple, traveling, it would seem for pleasure, or seeking a home in Canada. Hardly had they arrived here than both were smitten by the fatal disease and died with that terrible rapidity which marks the most aggravated cases. They died at a hotel, leaving behind them a baby daughter but a few weeks old, and nothing whatever to indicate their identity beyond the fact that they came from New York. The proprietor of the hotel was about to send the child to the Foundling Hospital when a childless woman of middle age, whom he had employed to wash the infected clothing of the sick, offered to take charge of it and, if it lived, adopt it as her own. The child lived and thrived and grew up a handsome and clever girl, unaware that any one but the woman she called mother had given her birth.

It was not until some four or five years since, that a gentleman from New York interested in the publication of a weekly journal, happened to be passing through Ottawa and heard the girl's queer history. A little investigation sufficed to show that she was his niece, the son of his brother who had died here so many years before, and the manner of whose death the survivor had been unable to trace. The result of his conference with the girl and her foster parents was her departure with him for New York, where she remained until last summer, enjoying every advantage of education and position which wealth and affection could confer upon her. Then she came to Ottawa to pay her foster-mother a visit. She found things with the old woman changed for the worse. Her husband, who had been in his lifetime a sort of crier or tip-staff in one of the courts, was dead, and she had been compelled in her old age to take to the tub and mangle again to earn a livelihood. What put it into the girl's head—devotion, fancy, or what not—I cannot say, but certain it is that she vowed not to leave her old "mother" while she lived, but to stay with her and work for her. Her uncle came from New York so soon as she had apprised him of her intention and endeavored to induce her to alter her determination, but she was inflexible. She gave up her easy home in New York with all the accessories of society, dress, and prospects, doffed her silks and put on humbler but quite as becoming prints, obtained employment in the Bank Note Printing Company's office, and is there still, living with her old foster-mother, to all appearances as happy when in New York she was a budding belle and probable heiress. Who, after this true recital, shall say that there are no romances now-a-days?

Editorial Association Addresses.

We have read carefully the addresses delivered before the different editorial associations in the United States this season, and must say, that as a whole, they do not come up to the standard point. As to the poems, they have been, taken as a whole, bad.

Taken generally, the effort of the committees has appeared to be, to secure somebody whose reputation warranted an interesting discourse. This is laudable, perhaps, but editors and publishers do not care much about listening to a speaker, however intelligent he may be, when he talks about a subject with which he is not familiar. We claim that no man not a thorough, practical printer and editor, can deliver an address that will interest or chain the attention of an editorial association. On this occasion something connected with the printing office is expected—something practical—something that will benefit.

Of the many addresses we have seen this year, a few by printers have contained this information; but we regret to say that many of them, so far as the printing and publishing of newspapers are concerned, have as much to do with the subject as a dime novel. Theoretical newspapers will do to talk to the outside world, but to newspaper men something a little more tangible is needed. We trust that the experiments tried by association committees have been sufficient to satisfy them, and that hereafter when an address is wanted, a veteran out of the ranks will be taken—some man who went into a printing office determined to learn his trade, remained there until it was learned, and when he sat down into the editorial chair, assumed a position that he had earned. Such a man will never fail to tell editors and publishers something that will interest and benefit them.—*N. Y. Union.*

A Bad Boy.

The spirit of malicious mischief which has given no respite to the tortured spirit of George Russ, of Jonesville, found an aperture for wholesale exit in the numerously attended party at the Harris Works, says a local paper. After long and patient watching, his expectant vision took in the grand opportunity to relieve himself at one fell swoop of the overburdened desire to inflict his mischievous ingenuity upon his fellow creatures and achieve that sudden distinction which comes to those who enter with the true spirit of energy upon the consummation of well-laid plans. George purchased a quarter of a pound of cayenne pepper and placed it safely in his outside pocket. That night he attended the party. He had no invitation, but George stands not upon the conventionalities of that society which refuses him recognition. He had business there and he went. Cautiously he entered the crowded room, threading his way here and there, meandering to the right, to the left, forwards, backwards, and as he progressed in his travels the quarter of a pound of cayenne pepper which he had bought in the afternoon, spread itself in serpentine shapes upon the floor of the room. Then George withdrew to a retired corner and enjoyed the sneezing and excited remarks of his two thousand victims. He went home happy that night, and doubtless would have been so still had not Marshal Crotzenberg pulled him from under the sidewalk on North Main street the next morning and taken him to jail. He was brought into the presence of Justice Smith to answer to a criminal charge, and the upshot of the affair is that he was sentenced to forty days in jail and a fine of $14.90.

Tom Marshall's Duel.

Tom Marshall, was captain of a company in Col. Humphrey Marshall's regiment of cavalry in the Mexican war. One evening, when very much under the influence of liquor, he went to the quartermaster with whom he was intimate, and behaved in so outrageous a manner that the latter was compelled to kick him out. Next morning, of course, the quartermaster was the recipient of a cartel from Captain Marshall. The challenged office declined to fight a duel for the several reasons that he held a profitable position, from which he derived a comfortable support for his family, who depended upon his exertions for a living; that he was constitutionally opposed to dueling anyhow; that he had taken an oath when sworn to his commission not to engage in a duel so long as he was an officer in the United States army, and he did not desire or intend to forfeit that commission and suffer ignominious dismissal from the service by gratifying Captain Marshall's very evident mania for the duello. "But," wrote the quartermaster in conclusion, "as Captain Marshall is dissatisfied with one kicking, I will pledge myself to give him a kicking every time he comes about my quarters and misbehaves himself as he did on the occasion complained of."

"Gentlemen," Tom would say, in that peculiar serio-droll way of his, "I would rather the rascal had shot me dead than decline my challenge in that manner."

Persian ladies call a European lady's dress "trousers with one leg."

China and the Panthays.

The Rangoon correspondent of the London *Times* gives some particulars of the capture by the Chinese of the Panthay cities, Taleefoo and Momien. Taleefoo, he says, appears to have succumbed in February last to an army of 200,000 Chinese, who invested it for some months before it finally fell. The treachery of a Panthay officer at length enabled the Chinese Army to enter between the outer fortifications and the town itself, and from this time the investment became complete, and the days of Taleefoo were numbered. The Chinese General is said to have led Soleiman to believe that if he surrendered himself, the town and population would be spared. At any rate, Soleiman poisoned his three wives and all his children, and then having entered his palanquin, ordered his bearers to convey him to the Chinese camp. But he must have taken poison before he started, for, upon arrival at the camp, his dead body was found in the palanquin. The Chinese General decapitated the body, and sent the head preserved in honey to Pekin. All his attendants who had come out with him, besides another embassy that appeared later to treat for surrender, were beheaded, and eventually the city was entered at the end of February last, and every Mahommedan man, woman, and child remorselessly massacred. A Panthay's idea of numbers is hardly trustworthy, but there is every reason to believe that between 40,000 and 50,000 people were killed. After the taking of Taleefoo the victorious army marched for Momien, and taking all the smaller towns on their way, finally stormed Momien on May 25, and massacred those who were not fortunate enough to get away. Momien is the town visited by Major Sladen and his party in 1868, and which he was so well received by Tah-sz-Kone, the Governor. It is believed that Tah-sa-Kone and some of his garrison escaped from Momien at the time of the capture, and that he has retreated to the hilly tract in the north of Yunan, where the Chinese will find a difficulty in following him. The fall of Momien and the re-establishment of Chinese sovereignty in Yunan are, the writer says, matters of much importance, and the numerous chambers of commerce in England who have so long pressed for the development of the through trade to Western China, may indulge some hope of their expectations being realized. There exists no difficulty in reaching Momien, which is only 140 miles from Bhamo, and as the Burmese Mission lately in England assured the mercantile bodies by whom they were entertained that it was the sincere desire of the King of Burmah to reestablish the trade route to Western China, it may be expected that he will join cordially in resuscitating and developing a route which is calculated to produce such important commercial results.

A Chapter of Calamities.

The other day Charles E. Sumner, a worthy farmer and merchant near Suffolk, Va., kissed his wife and children and rode over into Gates County, N.C., to look up a stock of chickens and eggs. About noonday a severe storm came up, and Mrs. Sumner had just laid the table-cloth and fixed the knives and forks for dinner. Her two boys, nine or ten years old, and one of them deaf, came to the house as Mrs. Sumner sat in her chair, after some nails, to go out and nail up the fence. Just as they got to the door going out, the lightning struck the chi[illegible] the lit[illegible] Mrs. S[illegible] ed, fel[illegible] side of [illegible] osene [illegible] piece [illegible] clothe[illegible] the h[illegible] grown [illegible] from t[illegible] eyes. [illegible] fire [illegible] and [illegible] tr[illegible] ug[illegible] condi[illegible] is in [illegible]

J[illegible]

[redacted]

To[illegible]

The [illegible] firm which are fully secured by good collaterals. The excess of collaterals upon these loans has been estimated and included in the assets. The firm expects soon to submit a proposition for a settlement with its creditors which, it believes, will be acceptable to the latter.

Died of Starvation.

A man named Ryan died, the other day, in a London workhouse, whither he had been carried in a state of utter starvation. He had been editor of a French newspaper, which, being suppressed, he had come to London and endeavored to get a living by translating manuscripts; but, as this did not prove a lucrative employment, he left his lodgings suddenly, and had since been walking the city streets day and night. He had had, he said, no food, for days, except pieces of bread which he found on walls, fences, etc., during the day. He at times slept on the grass in the parks, but at night "it was one continued 'move on, move on!'" from the police. We can well understand that poor Ryan's nerves must have been unstrung by this kind of life, more especially as he was suffering from consumption—his death being accelerated by that disease, though immediately caused by "exhaustion and neglect." The jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts, and Ryan has "moved on" to a world where no policeman's voice can disturb him.

Sunshine as a Force.

A good illustration of man's inability for self support, independent of sunshine, is afforded by the following calculation:—

The mechanical equivalent of the vertical sunshine upon a square mile of the earth's surface is computed to be 3,323,000,000 pounds raised a foot high in a second. Under the most favorable circumstances, a square mile of terrestrial soil receiving this amount of sunshine, if planted with bananas, would yield, according to the estimate of Baron Humboldt, 50,000 tons of nutritious food yearly. This is the greatest amount of food-producing power of which the earth appears to be capable. But this quantity of food would suffice only 100,000 men, whose united mechanical force would not raise more than 10,000,000 pounds a foot high in a second. It would, therefore, not be possible for any number of men, by their mechanical force, to procure anything like a sufficient light and heat in the absence of sunshine to raise from the soil the food which is needful for their own support.

A STORY.—The *Record* of Chico, Cal., furnishes one of those quiet, unvarnished short stories which seem to verify the Shakespearian adage. Two sisters were sleeping together in an apartment. One of them awoke during the night and beheld, to her amazement, a little girl dressed in white standing a short distance from her. She awoke her sister, who also saw the little girl. Instead of screaming they struck a light and as the light increased the object faded. The description corresponded with that of a little girl who had died in the same room a few months previous. The family were afraid of the apparently harmless visitor and moved from the house the next day.

New York Market Review.

The market in all kinds of Grocery goods has been undisturbed by the crash in Wall street, much to the disgust of speculators in staple goods, who expected to reap a rich harvest had the excitement reached commercial circles and affected values.

Coffees.—Prices remain firm for all grades. The market is quiet, sales having fallen off considerably, but not sufficient to affect values. The stock of Rio in the principal markets of the United States amounts to less than 35,000 sacks, about one-third the usual supply at this season. The decrease in demand was not anticipated by jobbers, and they have, in consequence, liberal stocks on hand.

Sugars.—Raws are selling slowly, refiners evidently holding off. Prices are unchanged and steady, with no immediate prospect of a decline.

Molasses.—Sales have been unusually light, and should they continue so stocks will have an opportunity to accumulate.

Rice.—No activity is noticed.

Teas.—The trade in lines has been at a stand-still, but the distributive demand is very active, and full prices are obtained.

Spices.—Prices of all kinds remain unchanged, but firm.

Mackerel.—Prices for all grades, especially for Shore Nos. 1 and 2, are very strong, which are selling at outside figures. The supply is limited and the demand fully equal to previous years at this season. Bays are also firmer at $16@$17 for No. 1, and $13@$14 for No. 2. Full stocks of Bay are in market, and arrivals are large and of good quality.

Herring.—Large stocks of Scaled are in market, and farther large arrivals are expected. They sell readily at 30@35c. ℔ box.

Flour.—Prices are in some instances lower and unsettled. Trade has been moderate, and the shipping demand very light. We quote State No. 2, $4@$5.25; do. Extra, $6.50@$7.25; Western Extra, $6.50@$7.40; do. $6.50@$6.70. Family, $7.75@$8.25; St. Louis Extra, $6.70@$10.75. These embrace all the brands that have suffered a decline, the others remaining unchanged and dull. Speculation, which has of late interfered with legitimate trade, is at a stand still.

Rye Flour.—A fair demand continues, but stocks are small and little is offered, although prices have advanced to $4.75@$6 ℔ barrel. The market is firm at the advance.

Wheat.—Quotations are lower than last week on several grades: Amber White, we quote at $1.66@$1.68; Ohio White, $1.63@$1.85; Western Winter Red, $1.60@$1.65; Milwaukee Spring No. 2, $1.42@$1.50. The others remain unchanged.

Domestic Dried Fruits.—Apples have advanced about 2c. ℔ lb, and are firm. We quote Southern 9@12c.; State 9@10c. Western, 8@9c. Peeled Peaches are in fair request at full prices. Pitted plums have advanced to 22@25c, and are in but limited supply. Cherries are also scarce and firm. Blackberries are quoted 13@14c. Raspberries at 40@42c. Whortleberries, 15@16c.

Foreign Fruits, &c.—Prices of all kinds of Nuts are stiffening some, having already advanced. Almonds are in steady request from confectioners and others, and selling at outside figures. Soft have advanced to 21@23c. Walnuts have advanced to 19@25c, with but little inquiry, as yet. Brazilnuts are in good demand at 9@10c. Filberts [illegible]cans remain unchanged. Cocoa[illegible] in better request at $7@$8 ℔ [illegible] advance of $2 ℔ 100. Peanuts [illegible] good demand at steady prices. [illegible]s no change except for Rufisque, [illegible] have declined 10c. ℔ bushel. [illegible]urkish Prunes we quote at 13¼@[illegible] Old do, 8@10c. Figs are in fair [illegible]y, and are steady. Raisins are [illegible]rm at present quotations. Layers [illegible]lling at outside figures, and in [illegible] instances an advance has been ob[illegible]. Loose Muscatels are not in [illegible] supply, and prices are strong. [illegible]ses are in fair request on account [illegible]ir comparative cheapness, and the [illegible]y is good. But few Valencias, in [illegible] condition, are to be had in this [illegible]t. Inferior fruit may be had at 7¼[illegible] A few new crop Layers have ar[illegible]per steamer, which are held for $3.- [illegible]w loose Muscatels, $4.10. New Val[illegible]s are held at 12@13c. Only 5,000 [illegible] in all were brought by the steam[illegible]ot sufficient to establish prices for [illegible]rop. Zante Currants are quoted at [illegible]c. Loghorn Citron is strong at [illegible]vance for Prime. Dates have ad[illegible]d a fraction, and are firm at pres[illegible]quotations—8@8¼c. ℔ lb. Oranges [illegible] begun to arrive in fair quantities, [illegible] what we have thus far seen is really [illegible] fruit, selling quickly at $10 ℔ bbl. [illegible]ons are in better supply, and have [illegible]ined to $7@$10. We note a change [illegible]rice of boneless Sardines, for which [illegible] price list.

[illegible]ggs.—A scarcity of eggs has pre[illegible] in this market the past week, and [illegible] shipments from the West and South have been solicited in conse[illegible]quence. Long Island are scarce at 28 @29c; State, 26@ 27c; Western, 25@ 26c; Southern 22@24c. Since the cool weather has made it possible to ship Southern eggs to this market in good condition, consignments have been solicited; with what result may be seen from the prices they bring.

The Age of the Earth.

The new method of ascertaining the age of the earth, which is a present topic in German scientific circles, attempts to determine approximately the time at which the fiery liquid earthball for the first time covered itself with a crust. This is done by means of the difference of the longest and the shortest diameter of the earth. According to the calculations of Newton and Huygens this would be in 1578, if the rotation of the earth had always been completed in twenty-four hours, while, in fact, it amounts to 1298, which is equivalent to a rotation time of seventeen hours and sixteen minutes, which must have once been the time of the earth's rotation. It is, however, probable, for reasons which need not be gone into, that at the time the earth was covering itself with a firm crust the time of rotation was also a mean between the original and the present time. That a retardation of the rotation of time has taken and is still taking place is now as good as proved, although formerly it was strongly doubted. Of all heavenly bodies it is the moon whom astronomers know best, and have most exactly calculated from her movements. Now, the co-efficients of the secular acceleration of the moon's course, as found on the one hand from the oldest observations of eclipses, on the other from the theory, are at variance, and there are differences which ought not to exist in the calculations of so well observed a body. Agreement can only be obtained when it is supposed that during the 1,000 years which have passed since the Greeks first calculated the eclipses, the rotation of the earth has been retarded 0.01197 seconds. There exists no difficulty about the causes of this retardation, which is perfectly well explained by the tides. From the cipher thus found, it is easily calculated how much time will be required to cause a retardation of nearly four hours, and the result is that since the firm crust of the earth formed itself, more than 2,000,000,000 of years must have elapsed.

A GAMBLING STORY.—It was some time ago that a man at one of the gambling tables in New York city, after playing a time, got up "broke." He felt in his pocket for any stray money that might remain there, but there was none, and he drew forth only a cough lozenge. He was about putting it into his mouth when he was struck with the similarity of its appearance to a "split," and partly in jest threw it upon the table. It won and was paid by the dealer, who did not notice the deception, and with this amount he continued to play until he left the table a winner of more than $10,000, and with this sum he established himself in business as a druggist and apothecary. Never after could he be induced to bet on a card.

The largest blacksmith shop in the world is at Rock Island. It is 210 feet long with two wings each 350 feet long.

Three Paragraphs of Gold.

A good advertisement in a good newspaper is the best of all possible salesmen. It is a salesman who never sleeps, and is never weary; who goes after business early and late; who accosts the merchant in his shop, the scholar in his study, the lawyer in his office, the lady at her tea-table; who can be in a thousand places at once, and speak to a million people every day, saying to each one the best thing in the best manner.

A good advertisement in a newspaper pays no fare on railroads; costs nothing for hotel bills; gives away no boxes of cigars to customers, or merino dresses to customers' wives; drinks no whisky under the head of traveling expenses; but goes at once and all the time about its business free of expense.

A good advertisement insures a business connection of the most permanent and independent basis, and is in a certain sense a guarantee to the customer of fair and moderate prices. Experience has shown that the dealer whose wares have obtained a public celebrity is not only enabled to sell, but is forced to sell at reasonable rates, and to furnish a good article.

WHISKEY AND THE WEED.—Intelligent physiologists and pathologists admit that all so-called medicines containing alcohol—whether they emanate from the regular pharmacopoeia and are called *tinctures*, or from the Empirical Rum Mills, and are labeled "Tonics,"—are essentially dangerous and destructive. The only way in which drunkenness can be arrested is by restoring the integrity of the nerves (especially the nerves of taste and the great sympathetic nerve), and purifying the animal fluids; and these objects are more certainly and swiftly accomplished by the use of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS than by any other means. Hence, probably, the opinion now so generally expressed, that this pure preparation is a sovereign remedy for the evils referred to. Should it be clearly ascertained that VINEGAR BITTERS is not only a specific for indigestion, liver disease, nervousness, scrofulous ulcers and eruptions, and a host of other disorders, but also for inebriety, thousands will rise up and call the discovery blessed.—*Com.*

The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America is in no respect affected by the recent suspension of the large banking house of Jay Cooke & Co. Its securities are such as are proper to a conservatively conducted Life Insurance Company, all being of the most substantial description. It holds, invested in mortgages and in Government bonds, a much larger amount than its total liabilities, and all of its other assets are worth all that they are claimed to be. It has not, and never had, a dollar of its funds invested or secured by the Northern Pacific Railroad bonds or stock. It did not even have deposits with the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., or any other private banking house. The policy holders and friends of the company need entertain no shadow of apprehension as to its permanent stability, and of its future prosperity and success.—*Com.*

Cramps and pains in the stomach are the result of imperfect digestion, and may be immediately relieved by a dose of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* A teaspoonful in a little sweetened water is a dose.—*Com.*

FLAGG'S INSTANT RELIEF has stood twenty years' test. Is warranted to give *immediate relief* to all Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Head, Ear and Back aches, or money refunded.

The missing schooner Three Brothers, of Petite River, Lunenburg county, was picked up and towed into Little River, Newfoundland, on the 22d ult. She is a complete wreck, with spars, sails, and rigging all gone. Seven bodies were found in the cabin. The remainder of the fourteen are supposed to have been washed overboard. Eight of the crew were married and leave large families at Petite River.

A SOVEREIGN BALM

Can be found in that great and reliable family medicine

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM,

By the use of which *health and happiness* is restored to those afflicted with any *Lung or Throat* disease, such as

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption.

UNSOLICITED EVIDENCE OF ITS MERITS.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

DR. A. L. SCOVILL is the inventor of several medical preparations which have become very popular, and have been liberally used. Among his inventions are "Hollis Balsam for the Lungs," and "Everywhere and Tar." For the last two years a better remedy has been offered to the public. Read the following letter from DR. SCOVILL referring to it:

MESSRS. J. N. HARRIS & CO.,

Gents—I make the following statement from a perfect conviction and knowledge of the benefits of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM in curing the most deep-seated Pulmonary complaints. I have witnessed its effects on the young and the old, and I can truly say that it is by far the best expectorant remedy with which I am acquainted. For Coughs, and all the early stages of Lung Complaints, I believe it to be a certain cure, and every family would keep it by them ready to administer on the first appearance of disease about the Lungs, there would be less cases of fatal consumption. It causes the phlegm and matter to rise without irritation of those delicate organs (the Lungs), and without producing constipation of the bowels. It also gives strength to the system, stops the night-sweats, and changes all the morbid secretions to a healthy state. Yours, respectfully,

A. L. SCOVILL.

"IT SAVED MY LIFE."

COLUMBIA, ALA., March 8, 1873.

J. N. HARRIS & CO.

Dear Sirs—I am taking ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM for a disease of the *Lungs* of thirteen years standing. It has given me very remarkable relief, and this is the only remedy that has given me any relief. I commenced using it, and I received immediate relief. It stopped on my lungs in two hours. You are at liberty to publish this letter, for the benefit of suffering humanity, and with respect,

I remain, Yours truly,

D. D. POOL.

Such, my suffering friends are the letters received daily, and do you doubt for a moment the efficacy of this valuable medicine. Ask your druggist to take your home a bottle of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. You will find it it a glorious prize, and a never failing friend in time of need.

CAUTION.

Be not deceived. Call for ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, and take no other.

Directions accompany each bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati, O., Proprietors.

For Sale by all Medicine Dealers.

FOR SALE WHOLESALE BY

JOHN F. HENRY, New York.
GEO. C. GOODWIN, Boston.
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the world in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,

No. 213 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA,

AND

FAMILY LINIMENT

Is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For Internal and External use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

The Household Panacea is purely Vegetable and All Healing.

Prepared by

CURTIS & BROWN,

No. 213 Fulton Street, New York.

For sale by all Druggists.

TO LET A COLD have its own way is to assist in laying the foundation of Consumption. To cure the most stubborn Cough or Cold, you have only to use judiciously Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

DR. SHALLENBERGER'S PILLS are not a purgative. They cure every form of Fever and Ague *immediately*, without sickness or discomfort.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator—a purely Vegetable Cathart